NE WEEK, commencing Monday, devoted to the clearing up of odd ots left from the Clearance Sale.

Fancy Tea Gowns and Lounging Robes, light colors, Wool and Silk, former prices

\$8 to \$20; choice, 84.95

Tallor-made Pure Linen Suits, embroi-

dery trimmed; also 4 White Pique Suits, former prices, \$13.50 to \$16.50; choice, 88.00 White embroidery trimmed Duck Suits,

also fancy Pique Suits; former prices, \$7.50;

\$3.85 Only a few.

84.95

Pure Linen Suits, also Tow Linen Suits,

tailor-made; fromer price, \$7.50; sale price,

Blazer front Suits of fancy mixed cloths, weil made, regular \$15 and \$18 value; sale

89.75 a Suit. CLEANING-UP SALE. Now is your chance.

L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Chip and the

WITH US A BIT LONGER.

MONDAY ONLY

THE GREAT BARGAIN SALE **OF 2,132 YARDS**

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet

Think of It!

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

Shoot Folly as It Flies.

For a good snap shot try one of our cameras. In our stock you will find everything and have the benefit of selecting from a great variety.

Stanley's Dry Plates. Blue Print Paper, fresh every few days.

The H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St.

"Great Scott,"

kerchiefs at

Ladies' real French Kid, in broken sizes, reduced to 50c a pair. Washable Gloves (chamois) now, 69c. Special bargains in Hosiery and hand-

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE, 10 East Washington St.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

New Home of This Medical Institu-

The American Medical College of this city, although organized in 1894, has grown so rapidly that the trustees have found in necessary to extend their facilities for teaching, and have purchased the building and ground on Indiana avenue, known as the Pearson Block, extending 150 feet on Indiana avenue by one hundred feet on California street. The building is practically four stories, owing to the fact that

the basement can be utilized. During the second term in 1895-96 there were sixty-eight matriculants. The present indications are that the class of 1896-97 will reach one hundred or 125 students. The amphitheater of the college will be so constructed, by remodeling the present building, that it will be capable of seating 450 people. The building has ample accom-modations for hospital and free dispensary. It is expected that the hospital, which is now started in a small way, will eventually the south of the ailding, while the free dispensary will be located on Indiana avenue at the main entrance. There will also be managed in connection with the college a lying-in hospital to be known as the Indiana Lying-in Hos-

The American Association, which will convene in this city. Jan. 11 to 16, inclusive, 1897, will be in the nature of a post-graduate school. The ten sections that will be under consideration this winter will be in the hands of men of ability. When completed the hospital will be known as the Indiana General Hospital, and will be incorporated by the trustees of the college, but will remain a separate institution, as will also the lying-in hospital and free dispensary. There will be, during the coming winter, six physicians, graduates of the school, in attendance in each department. That is, six in the hospital ward, six in the lying-in ward and six in the free dispensary. They will be allowed to remain from three to six months in each partment, thus giving each an opportunity to become familiar with medicine surgery and obstetrics. The number in each department will increase as the demands of the institute require. The American Medical College is mainly supported by the Indiana Association of Physicians and urgeons and the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons. The Indiana Asiation will have its annual meeting Oct. 15. It is expected at this meeting that a committee will be appointed to investigate the advisability of a new medical law to be presented at the coming session of the

THE TOWNSHIP REPORTS.

Trustees Must Have Them Published in the Newspapers.

The Attorney-general yesterday, in replying to an inquiry sent to him at the instance of the Republican State Editorial Association as to what he thought the act of 1895 in regard to the publication and stuff that was minted into coin. The coinposting of township trustees' reports required, said it seemed to him that the re-

First, that they should post a statement showing the outstanding indebtedness in

Second, that they should publish their report in full. He then continued: "I take it that is is the intention of the act to enable every citizen to see by examining the postel statement what was the condition of the township as to indebtedness, and then, if he desired to go into the matter in detail, he could obtain a copy of the paper, take it home with him and at his leisure analize it to see what, if anything, he ought to do in the line of commendation or condemnation, but whatever the purpose of the law was, its requirements are very plain and clear, and there should be no esitation in the township trustees obeying the law. If it is supposed that the law is too expensive when contrasted with the good that may come out of it. That is a matter that does not concern them at all. Let them go to the General Assembly and have the law repealed as other good citi-

but until it is repealed let them

WHY HE IS FOR M'KINLEY

GEORGE A. HENRY, A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT, MAKES A SPEECH.

No "Middle of the Road" for Him-An Excerpt from His Sound-Money Speech.

George A. Henry, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of Marion, Ind., has declared that he will vote for McKinley. Mr. Henry is a man who has been a Democrat all his life. In his early youth he resided in Indiana and went through the Northwestern University. Subsequently he lived in southern Illinois and for a number of years edited a paper supporting Dembcratic principles. He was always an active politician, and was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders in his party. After a time he studied law and rteurned to this State, making his home at Marion, Mr. Henry is the author of a work on probate law, and his book is regarded as a leading authority on Indiana probate law. William Watson Woollen formed the acquaintance of the Marion lawyer some years ago, during litigation in which they were interested. Since then their friendship has grown very intimate. Mr. Woollen says that a committee of Democrats went to Mr. Henry last wintter and of-

fered to make him the nominee for Con-

gress. Anticipating that a free-silver plat-

form would be adopted at Chicago, he de-

clined the honor. Mr. Woollen received a

letter from Mr. Henry yesterday in which "I shall vote for McKinley. I have so declared in a speech recently made before the McKinley Club of this city (Marion.) The money plank in the Republican platform expresses my views as completely as I could have done had I written it myself. The aggregation at Chicago, neither in its platform nor candidates, represents my views. I cannot train with such a gang. Even aside from the plank on the money ment. I shall certainly give my vote and One Day Only! influence where it will best serve the cause of sound finance and good government. There is no 'middle of the road' for me, nor ought there be for any one who feels

> Mr. Henry read a paper before the Zigzag Club, of Marion, July 21, in which he showed why he will vote for McKinley. Among other good arguments, he used this

as I do, whatever may have been his past

CHANGES OF THE RATES. "Coinage laws enacted at different times in the world's history never have attempted to fix other than the commercial ratio of the two metals, the coinage stamp guaranteeing, not the relative value or ratio, but only the relative weight and fineness of the metal in the various coins. The history of the use of the two metals as money shows that even after the enactment of coinage laws, the parity of the two metals was only maintained by making the coinage ratio conform to the commercial one. A slight variance only between the two ratios in the first coinage act of the United States, that of 1792, drove all the gold from circulation as money. The legal ratio in that act was fixed at 15 to 1, when the actual commercial ratio was about 151/2 to 1. This slight overvaluation of silver was sufficient to deprive this country of all its gold money.

"To change this condition and restore gold to circulation as money, the ratio was changed by law in 1834 to 16 to 1. This, too, while the commercial ratio yet remained about 151/2 to 1. In this slight variation between the two and the arbitrary ratio gold was as much overvalued as had silver been under the former law, and as a result silver, being the more valuable metal, ceased to circulate as money, and the country came practically to a gold basis, where it has remained ever since. The coinage act of 1873 only recognized by law what had been the actual condition for forty years. "If to discriminate against silver is crime, the great crime was committed in 1834 and not in 1873. The law then first discriminated against silver by making it a more valuable coin than gold, for the avowed purpose of securing a stock of gold money, which had been driven from circulation by a previous overvaluation of

"It is true that until 1873 the law provided for the free coinage of the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1, but in practical effect the gold donar had been for the forty years immediately preceding 1873 the only standard of value, the law of that year only giving a legal status to a preexisting condition.

"The outcome of eighty-one years of the

free coinage of silver prior to 1873 was the coinage of less than eight million silver dollars. During the same period over \$135,-000,000 in gold were coined. From 1873 to 1878 there was no law providing for the eqinage of standard silver dollars. In that year a limited coinage act was passed. Under this law there was coined 378,166,973 standard silver dol-lars between 1878 and 1890. In the latter year a new coinage law was enacted, differing some from the act of 1878, but still being a limited coinage law. Under the act of 1890 was issued in coined dollars and treasury certificates about \$156,000,000 of silfor the retirement of the 'trade dollars' and their recoinage into standard silver dollars, and under this act 5,078,472 silver

dollars were coined. "A little sum in addition will show you that in less than eighteen years there had been added under limited coinage laws the sum of 539,245,445 silver dollars or their equivalents-a sum more than sixty-seven times greater than the entire coinage for eighty-one years of free and unlimited coinage of silver. These figures exclude the subsidiary coinage and apply only to the standard silver dollar, the 'dollar of the daddies.'

STORY OF THE "CRIME."

"In this same period our stock of gold has also been largely increased, the aggregate amount of coined gold in the country swelling from \$135,000,000 in 1873 to over \$600,000,000 in 1896, both gold and silver being a full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. When this vast and rapid increase in our metal money is considered it does not seem possible that the scarcity of money can be the sole cause of the present business and indus-

"If the dropping from the coinage act of 1873 of the standard silver dollar was such a crime against silver, why is it that the now most zealous advocates of the silver dollar were then so much in favor of the perpetration of this 'great crime' that they not only voted for it, but urged the enactment of the law in debate on the floors of Congress through the five sessions of that body in which the act was under discus-

"The answer is plain. As we have seen, in 1873 and prior thereto, silver had been at a premium over gold and refused to circulate as money. This had been the situation for some years, and in 1873 there was nothing to indicate any immediate change, The silver mine owners and bullion kings derived no profit from the coinage of the white metal. On the contrary, they lost several per cent, on every ounce of the age was free, but they declined to avail themselves of it for the reason that their silver was more profitable as a commodity to traffic in than it was as minted coin at the legal ratio. But just as soon as silver began to decline in price any they could no longer get 103 or 104 for the silver required to make a dollar; when the value of the silver in the dollar became a few per cent, more than the market price of the same amount of silver, instead of less, as it had been for a long time, and when they discovered that the price of silver bullion was constantly downwards, and that the mint stamp on the coin was as a consequence becoming more valuable, then and not till then did they discover what a 'crime' they had committed-against the people? No; against their own interests in assisting in the passage of the act of

Death of Mrs. C. I. Patterson.

Mrs. C. I. Patterson, widow of Thomas this city, died yesterday morning at her home, 836 North Senate avenue. A few months ago a tumor was removed from her neck and this was followed by a cancer,

of typhoid fever within a few hours of one another. The funeral will occur Monday

REV. H. A. BUCHTEL TO LEAVE. Will Accept a Call at East Orange. N. J.

Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., has gone to East Orange, N. J., where he will preach to-day in one of the leading Methodist churches of the State. Mr. Buchtel has been called to occupy the pulpit of the church and he will accept at the close of his term here, which will be the middle of September. His son, Mr. Frost Buchtel, will be in Columbia College, where he will take the course in medicine. His daughter, Miss Emma Buchtel, who is a musician, will be placed under the instruction of Mr. E. A. MacDowell for the course in music, also at Columbia.

THE WORK OF EDUCATION

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' CLUB OPENS A CAMPAIGN SCHOOL.

Saturday Night Meetings to Be Devoted to the Money Issue-Addison C. Harris Spoke Last Night.

The Commercial Travelers' Republican Club began a series of educational meetings last night. These meetings are for the purpose of discussing all phases of the money question. They are not intended so much to convert people to the soundmoney doctrine as they are to furnish the members of the club and any others who may attend the facts with which to controvert the arguments of the free-silver people. The meetings are open to the general public, and free-silver people are invited to attend them. Every Saturday ing will be held in the club rooms, on North Pennsylvania street, opposite the Denison House. It was arranged that the meeting should be addressed by Charles F. silver question that would come up in the daily discussions that take place in every

To show that the Democratic party takes up any idea that it thinks will insure it success at the polls, regardless of its effect upon the country, Mr. Harris spoke of the present unprecedented condition of Democracy in regard to the administration and President Cleveland. The platform of the party does not even mention him, and there is not a speaker who will take the stump for the Chicago platform and ticket who will have aught but condemnation to say of the administration. Mr. Harris conhad done all in its power to carry out the principles of the platform on which the campaign of 1892 was fought, and that the those in control of the party are seeking another idol which they believe will carry them to success.

The most fallacious argument, but at the same time the one that is really having the most effect with the farmer, Mr. Harris said, is the claim that the increase in the volume of money will raise the price false by a comparison of prices at different times. The farmer, he said, is a man who is primarily a seller. He must sell the product of his farm before he can buy, and ne looks for high prices; therefore, any argument that will seem to show that he can get more for his produce under fresilver reaches a tender spot. Mr. Harris showed that the increase in the volume of money does not increase prices. He compared the per capita circulation in 1860, 1872, and 1896, taking July 1 of each year. Everybody can remember that prices were higher at the two former periods than at the latter, and Mr. Harris did not give any figures on prices. The circulation per capita for the respective periods was: 1860,

\$14.60; 1872, \$18.70; 1896, \$21.15. Harris concluded with a parable which is fitting for the occasion. There was once a miser who would not trust the banks with his money for fear they might break. He had saved \$300, and had it in a box under his bed. There was \$100 in gold. \$100 in silver and \$100 in greenbacks. After resting in safety for a long time his house burned and with it the money. He began raking the ashes and soon found two lumps of money. He took them to a jeweler and asked him what they were worth. After testing them the miser was informed that one lump, the smaller, was worth \$100, the other was worth only \$53. The ashes of the greenbacks were worth nothing. George C. Webster was called on for short talk. He is a traveling man, and

was the first president of the club. spoke for a few minutes, touching lightly on the money question from the standpoint of the traveling man. Next Saturday night the talkers will be members of the club, and they will be limited to ten minutes.

DROVE INTO THE TORRENT.

George Hubert Lost a Horse and Him-

self Had a Narrow Escape.

enue, was so indiscreet as to drive a fouryear-old horse attached to a delivery wagon into the waters of White river yesterday morning and lost his horse by his rashness and narrowly escaped drowning himself. Although the river had receded within its own banks, there was a swift current running about twenty feet away from the shore. Hubert drove his horse and wagon into the river just south of Coffin's pork house, near where Ray street ends at the river, for the purpose of washing his wagon. He was busily engaged with his task when he noticed that the current was drawing himself and the horse and wagon further into the river. He hastily seized the reins and tried to back the horse out, but the animal was young and had never been taught to back and he only rushed in deeper. Seeing that his efforts to save the horse were futile and that his own chances for escape were lessening, Hubert leaped into the water and after a hard struggle reached the shore in safety. Men were immediately sent to drag the river for the horse and wagon, but it was not until 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening that they succeeded in grappling the outfit and hauling it to shore. wagon, which was valued at \$125, and the harness were saved. The horse, which was still hitched to the wagon when found about three blocks south of where it first entered the river, was valued at \$100.

Capt. William F. Harris Dead. Capt. William F. Harris, formerly of this city, died at Louisville, Ky., Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Since suffering from a stroke of paralysis a year ago Captain Harris's health failed rapidly and he was not much improved in health, although he spent considerable time traveling, hoping

to receive beneficial results. Captain Harris was born in this city in 1837. Until the breaking out of the war he was engaged in the ice business. He was appointed a quartermaster in the federal army and was stationed at Louisville, After the war he was associated in the formation of the Louisville Transfer Company and subsequently became one of the originators of the District Telegraph Company. Afterward he formed a partnership in the Northern Lake Ice Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He leaves three children, William, Phoebe and Ella Harris.

The Agricultural Society.

The Marion County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting next Saturday. The programme is as follows: "Shall We Continue to Grow Wheat?" discussion led by Hon. C. A. Howland; recitation by Miss Patton; "The Soiling System," by J. J. W. Billingsley; "Canning, Preserving and Pickling Fruit," Mrs. H. J. Hale,

Mrs. Wallace's Birthday. The Wallace Woman's Christian Temperance Union will celebrate the seventyninth birthday of Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace next Tuesday. The exercises will be held at Irvington if the weather is fair, and

NEARLY \$3,000,000 TO CIRCULATE IN INDIANA THE COMING WEEK.

Effect the Free Coinage of Silver Would Have on Veterans Dependent on Government Support.

Next Tuesday the local pension office will begin the payment of quarterly pension vouchers. At present there are 70,976 retired from the firm and made a contract pensioners on the roll of the Indianapolis to sell all ice turned out at his plant to agency. Of this number 60,000 are veterans that company. This spring the City Ice of the civil and Mexican wars. The re- Company turned its contract with Mr. Jormainder are widows and dependent minors. At this payment \$2,800,000 will be disbursed | deliver the output of his plant to the pool in Indiana. Chief Clerk Joseph Reilly says until recently. For some reason the pool that about 5,000 pensions are paid in In- was derelict in paying for ice furnished by dianapolis and Marion county. The aver- Mr Jordan, and he demanded more prompt age amount paid is \$13.87 to each pensioner, so that nearly \$70,000 will come into Indianapolis and enter into immediate general circulation. Some few of the pensioners receive as much as \$72 a month. but the great bulk of them receive less than \$30 a month, and as they are poor men with scarcely any other source of income, the money is largely consumed in paying for the necessities of life. For this reason most of the money gets at once into the channels of trade.

A veteran was discussing the effect the proposed free coinage of silver would have upon the thousands of veteran soldiers in Indiana alone, not to mention the many thousand mere residing in other States. "Many old soldiers." said he, "have the mistaken idea that the government is compelled to pay pensions in gold. This assertion is made brazenly by some of the demagogues who are trying to deceive the old soldiers into voting for Bryan. As a matter of fact all pensions are payable in 'law-ful money of the United States.' Checks passed over the counter of the pension office are drawn on the subtreasury and do not contain a word that would lead any one to suppose they are payable in gold."

"What is lawful money" "Either silver, gold, treasury notes, bank notes or any sort of currency now in circulation. I might say that any sort of question, the platform is an outrage to every true lover of his country. It is revolutionary, socialistic, and no patriot or conservative voter can possibly give it indorse
Coffin, but notice was not given to him in money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the money now in circulation is just as good as any other sort. Some people think that other speaker, Addison C. Harris, was servative voter can possibly give it indorse
Coffin, but notice was not given to him in money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. This is a false idea; absolutely false. The St. Louis platform delical story. He says that for intered years money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. This is a false idea; absolutely false. The St. Louis platform delical story. He says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. This is a false idea; absolutely false. The St. Louis platform delical story. He says that for intered years money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. This is a false idea; absolutely false. The St. Louis platform delical story. He says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. The says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. The says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator on the Republican party intends to make some change. The says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator of the says that for intends to money now in circulation is just as good as telegraph operator of the says that any sort of money now in circulation is just as good as th clares in favor of the 'present gold stand- cepted, notwithstanding he had retired dares say that one kind of money is not as | finds himself out of employment. good as another, but blindly demand a There are a good many customers of the change, declaring that things can grow no late John Burke Ice Company who are worse. Any veteran can realize that he is asked to try an experiment when he is asked to vote for free silver. Why want a | When his supply of ice was cut off, about

"What would be the effect of free coinage on the old soldiers?" "It would reduce their pensions-already low enough, goodness knows-to one-half what they are. You tell me nearly \$70,000 will be paid out here next week? Then the money paid Marion county veterans or their dependent widows and orphans would really only be worth \$35,000. No one could free silver, as it is proposed of the United States. It is a serious question and the pensioner who draws \$12 a month should hesitate about helping to cut down his income by half. Under such a change as is proposed he could buy but one-half as many provisions, one-half as much clothing or any other necessity of of everything the farmer or any one has life, for the price of all necessaries is to sell. This statement he showed to be bound to double. Merchants have paid gold, or money as good as gold, and to get back value for value they must increase the cost of their merchandise in order to meet the decline in the actual value of silver dollars."

FELL UNDER THE ENGINE

Daniel Warfield, Colored, Killed on Union Tracks.

Daniel Warfield, a colored employe of Johnson & Slack, of this city, was run over by Big Four engine No. 93 last night at about 6 o'clock and died at St. Vincent's in the habit of having his laundry done at 138 South New Jersey street and it is suposed that he was upon the front of the engine riding to New Jersey street, in-tending to get his laundry, when he lost his hold and fell under the engine. The accident occurred between the viaduct and New Jersey street on the main track of the Big Four. The first that engineer George J. Schaub heard of the accident was the wild motions of several spectators for him to stop his train. He had not seen the man go under and before the train was stopped Warfield's right leg had been cut off near the hip and his left severed a little above the ankle. He was terribly mashed and had a gash four or five inches long cut in his head, besides internal injuries. The city ambulance was called and carried him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where an examination was made which developed the fact that he could not live. operation useless.

Dr. Marsee examined him, but thought an Very little could be learned of the man's family or his home. Upon him was found a letter signed Mary E. Warfield and dated at Springfield, July 29. This was at first suposed to be his wife and a telegram was about to be dispatched to her when another woman, claiming to be his wife, appeared upon the scene and inquired whether any money was found upon his business is at No. 527 South Capitol av- person. Warfield has three children by this wife, but has not been living with her some time. The woman did not seem much concerned about the condition of her husband, but was very particular about getting all of his possessions.

THE BREECH STRAP BROKE And the Horse Broke Away Down the

Viaduct Approach. John McVey, of 799 North New Jersey street, was thrown out of his buggy at the corner of Virginia avenue and Delaware street yesterday afternooon and painfully injured. He was driving down the north approach of the viaduct when the breech strap broke, letting the buggy come down upon the horse with all its weight. The horse became frightened and dashed down the incline at terrific speed. Vehicles scattered in all directions at the foot of the approach to give the frightened animal the way. John Doolittle, who was driving in in a surrey, was unable to get out of the way and was struck broadside. The occupants of the runaway buggy were thrown to the pavement. Mr. McVey received a fracture of the right wrist and his nose was mashed. He was otherwise pretty badly bruised. A man in the buggy with him escaped uninjured. Doolittle was not hurt and his surrey was only slightly damaged. The buggy which ran into him was almost demolished

STOCK'S COWARDLY ASSAULT Invited a Man to Shake Hands and Then Stabbed Him.

Henry Stock, proprietor of a saloon at Delaware and Court streets, was arrested ast night on a charge of assaulting Allan Brown. Brown was also arrested. According to Brown and half a dozen witnesses, including Calvin Darnell, Samuel Finley and August Buthe, the assault on Brown was cowardly and brutal. Brown was in Stock's saloon. Stock went out into the street and motioned for Brown to follow him. He held out his hand to Brown and as the latter was about to take it dealt him a blow in the right eye with his fist and followed it up by stabbing him in the head with a long instrument used for removing stoppers from beer bottles. Before he could strike again a crowd had interfered. Brown says he went into the saloon to collect a bill of \$4 which Stock owed him. He is employed as a farm hand on Fletcher's farm in Perry township.

The Wildwool Services.

The usual Sunday services will be held at Wildwook Park to-day. At 4 p. m. the Baptist Young People's Union will hold a rally and the proceedings of the Milwaukee convention will be the foundation for most of the talks. The evening service will be conducted by Rev. Thomas I. Coultas, who will be alded by Mr. Arthur P. Preston, the director of music of the meetings. A male quartet will render several selections,

Miss Virginia Sale; "Progress in Christian Culture," Miss Bertha Halle; "The Rally of the Gold," Miss Kate Williams; "The Best I Saw, the Best I Heard and the Best of It All," Dea Shallenberger; "The Consecration Meeting," Rev. C. H. McDowell; "The Meeting of the Juniors," N. A. Rose; "What Impressed Me the Most," delegates

FIGHTING THE ICE POOL.

Arthur Jordan Is Now Delivering Fifty Tons a Day.

Arthur Jordan is carrying the ice war into Africa. A year and a half ago he was connected with the City Ice Company, but dan over to the pool and he continued to payment, declaring that if the money was not paid according to the terms of his contract he would cancel it. He says the pool tried to biuff him by assenting to the cancellation of his contract. Left without a market for his ice, Mr. Jordan determined to do a retail business. At his plant twenty-five tons are manufactured a day. In addition to this supply he contracted with LaPorte parties to deliver as much more lake ice each day. In the last week he had seven wagons delivering ice and found the demand so great that two more wagons will begin the delivery of ice to-morrow morning. His present output is fifty tons, a day, and the indications are that it will increase considerably before the summer is

The misunderstanding between Mr. Jordan and the ice pool is a fortunate thing for consumers. Heretofore ice delivered to families has cost 35 cents a hundred, while in wholesale quantities the pool has sold at prices ranging from 171/2 cents to 25 cents a hundred. Mr. Jordan sells to families at 25 cents and to firms at 15 cents a hundred pounds. He says that he is in the ice business to stay and will make no combination with the pool, although overtures have been made with that end in view. John Burke, the ex-ice pool breaker, who did not succeed in breaking anything but himself, was fined in the Police Court yesterday morning for failing to keep his barn yard clean enough to comply with the city ordinance. Burke tells a hardluck story. He says that for fifteen years ard.' It is the free-silver people who are from the ice business. Burke claims he demanding a change. Not one of them lost \$1,000 in the ice business, and now holding the bag for Mr. Burke for various sums which they paid in advance for ice. change that might possibly bring about a | three weeks ago, he made an arrangement depreciated currency, when the present is with Arthur Jordan to take his trade, supplying those who had coupon books and collecting from Burke for the amount of ce delivered on the books for which Burke had already been paid. The customers received ice on this arrangement for a few days, and then Jordan's collector made the round trying to collect for books unpaid for and selling others. Those who did not pay Jordan's collector were served with no more ice. Mr. Jordan explained that Burke compel the government to pay pensions in failed to pay him for the ice delivered to \$1.25. gold and the pensioners would have to the old customers; that he had delivered it with the understanding that Burke was make free silver full tender, lawful money to pay him, and when Burke failed to pay him he simply quit giving his ice away.

The Races at Broad Ripple Friday Night.

The Indianapolis Cycle Track Association gave one of their delightful evening race meets at Broad Ripple Friday evening The results of the races show conclusively that the fastest riders in the State of In diana are mounted on Outing wheels. Mr Craig won the mile open and Mr. Parrish won third place. In the half-mile open the Outing riders again demonstrated their claims of superiority, as Mr. Craig won first place and Mr. Mitchell second. After this race Clarence McLean, the trick rider. exhibited his long list of tricks on his nickel-plated Outing. The three-quartermile open was noticeable, as it was the 'only race that an Outing rider did not win. However, Parrish, who was second in this race, and Craig third, almost defeated David at the tape. In the one mile match race Craig again showed that he was champion by winning the race. With such riders as Craig, Parrish, Mitchell, Cameron and McLean the Outing wheel can always be found near the front.

Too Much Rain Is not beneficial to mother earth. Nor i too much beer of benefit to the son of dust. But just enough is the very thing. Be sure to get the excellent "Extract of Malt," brewed and bottled by the Home Brewing Company. Telephone 1050. Also bottled by J. Metzger & Co. Telephone 407.

Result of the Guess. The number of peas in the pods exhibited in the Original Eagle window was 1.837. Winner of the wheel will be announced to-morrow.

Protect your property against loss by windstorms with a tornado policy. Frank K. Sawyer, insurance, 74 East Market

Try it. Once used it takes the precedence of all others-Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It has a most delicious bou

Insure with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices, 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosion. Insure your property with Frank K. Sawyer, 74 East Market street.

Insure against tornadoes. The McGil- A Man said: liard Agency Company. Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

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Needs restoring, try by all means the wonder-ful remedies of nature, the West Baden or Mar-til sville waters. Both bottled right at the springs Since. by J. Metzger & Co. Telephone 407. Delaware Insurance Company.

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You can buy 25 yards of good Yard-wide Unbleached Sheeting, worth, at a low price,

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For #1

You can buy 20 yards of extra fine Sheeting, worth 74c a yard, 4-4 wide. You will be surprised at the offers. For \$1

You can get 20 extra large size Hooks Towels, with pretty border; these are worth 10c each.

For \$1 2 fine Suits Men's Underwear, in fine Bal origgan, worth at least \$1.50.

For \$1

1/2 dozen Men's Hose, black, with white

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You can get 1 Patch Bosom Shirt, 1 pair Cuffs, 1 Collar and 1 Tie; actual value, \$1.75.

For #1 50 Table Linen Sets, including 2½ yards White Damask and 1 dozen All-Linen Nap-

For \$1 You can get 10 yards of 15c Duck Suiting,

wide and full length, with heavy knotted fringe, Monday, per pair.... \$2.75 Ladies' Shirt Waists

\$5 Handsome Chenille Portieres, extra

Read This List

Just 500 yards Summer Silk go 121/20

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Rich All-Wool 38-inch Novelties, were 50c yard; in this sale...... 39c

Novelty Half-Wool Suiting, double width, for only, per yard.....

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\$1 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 31/2 yards long, Monday, per pair......

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Monday, per pair.....

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Lace Curtains

Monday morning.....

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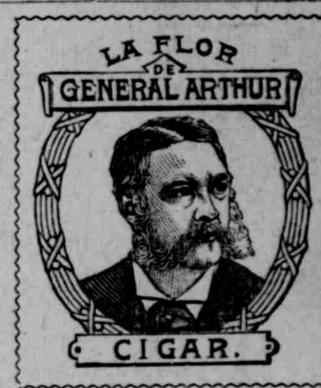
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